



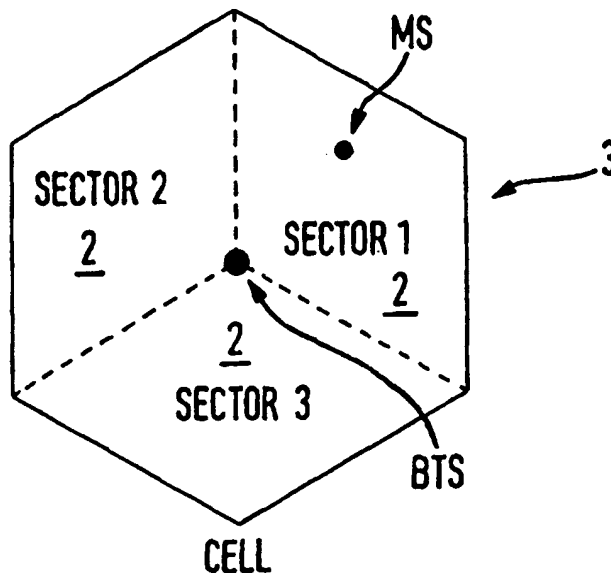
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶ : H04Q 7/36, H04B 7/005	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 98/36596 (43) International Publication Date: 20 August 1998 (20.08.98)
<p>(21) International Application Number: PCT/EP97/00664</p> <p>(22) International Filing Date: 13 February 1997 (13.02.97)</p> <p>(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): NOKIA TELECOMMUNICATIONS OY [FI/FI]; Keilalahdentie 4, FIN-02150 Espoo (FI).</p> <p>(72) Inventor; and</p> <p>(75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): KATZ, Marcos [AR/FI]; Aleksanterinkatu 15 A 7, FIN-90100 Oulu (FI).</p> <p>(74) Agents: STYLE, Kelda, Camilla, Karen et al.; Page White & Farrer, 54 Doughty Street, London WC1N 2LS (GB).</p>	<p>(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ARIPO patent (KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).</p> <p>Published With international search report.</p>	

(54) Title: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR DIRECTIONAL RADIO COMMUNICATION

(57) Abstract

A method of directional radio communication between a first station and a second station comprises the following steps. A first signal transmitted from the second station is received at the first station. The first signal is receivable from a plurality of different directions. A principle beam direction from which the first signal is received by the first station is determined. A plurality of beam directions for transmitting a radiation beam is defined at the first station. Each of the beam directions is selectable. The determined principle beam direction and at least one other auxiliary beam direction is selected at the first station. The at least one auxiliary beam direction is adjacent to the determined principle beam direction. A second signal is transmitted from the first station to the second station in the selected beam direction.



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METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR DIRECTIONAL RADIO COMMUNICATION

10 The present invention relates to a method and apparatus for directional radio communication in which signals between a first station and a second station may be transmitted only in certain directions. In particular, but not exclusively, the present invention is applicable to cellular communication networks using space division multiple access.

15 With currently implemented cellular communication networks, a base transceiver station (BTS) is provided which transmits signals intended for a given mobile station (MS), which may be a mobile telephone, throughout a cell or cell sector served by that base transceiver station. However, space division multiple
20 access (SDMA) systems have now been proposed. In a space division multiple access system, the base transceiver station will not transmit signals intended for a given mobile station throughout the cell or cell sector but will only transmit the signal in the beam direction from which a signal from the mobile
25 station is received. SDMA systems may also permit the base transceiver station to determine the direction from which signals from the mobile station are received.

30 SDMA systems may allow a number of advantages over existing systems to be achieved. In particular, as the beam which is transmitted by the BTS may only be transmitted in a particular direction and accordingly may be relatively narrow, the power of the transceiver can be concentrated into that narrow beam. It is believed that this results in a better signal to noise ratio
35 with both the signals transmitted from the base transceiver station and the signals received by the base transceiver station. Additionally, as a result of the directionality of the base transceiver station, an improvement in the signal to interference ratio of the signal received by the base transceiver station can
40 be achieved. Furthermore, in the transmitting direction, the directionality of the BTS allows energy to be concentrated into a narrow beam so that the signal transmitted by the BTS can reach far away located mobile stations with lower power levels than

5 required by a conventional BTS. This may allow mobile stations
to operate successfully at greater distances from the base
transceiver station which in turn means that the size of each
cell or cell sector of the cellular network can be increased.
As a consequence of the larger cell size, the number of base
10 stations which are required can also be reduced leading to lower
network costs. SDMA systems generally require a number of antenna
elements in order to achieve the required plurality of different
beam directions in which signals can be transmitted and received.
The provision of a plurality of antenna elements increases the
15 sensitivity of the BTS to received signals. This means that
larger cell sizes do not adversely affect the reception of
signals by the BTS from mobile stations.

SDMA systems may also increase the capacity of the system,
20 that is the number of mobile stations which can be simultaneously
supported by the system is increased. This is due to the
directional nature of the communication which means that the BTS
will pick up less interference from mobile stations in other
cells using the same frequency. The BTS will generate less
25 interference to other mobile stations in other cells using the
same frequency when communicating with a given MS in the
associated cell.

Ultimately, it is believed that SDMA systems will allow the
30 same frequency to be used simultaneously to transmit to two or
even more different mobile stations which are arranged at
different locations within the same cell. This can lead to a
significant increase in the amount of traffic which can be
carried by cellular networks.

35 SDMA systems can be implemented in analogue and digital
cellular networks and may be incorporated in the various existing
standards such as GSM, DCS 1800, TACS, AMPS and NMT. SDMA
systems can also be used in conjunction with other existing
40 multiple access techniques such as time division multiple access
(TDMA), code division multiple access (CDMA) and frequency

5 division multiple access (FDMA) techniques.

10 One problem with SDMA systems is that the direction in which signals should be transmitted to a mobile station needs to be determined. In certain circumstances, a relatively narrow beam will be used to send a signal from a base transceiver station to a mobile station. Therefore, the direction of that mobile station needs to be assessed reasonably accurately. As is known, a signal from a mobile station will generally follow several paths to the BTS. Those plurality of paths are generally referred to as multipaths. A given signal which is transmitted by the mobile station may then be received by the base transceiver station from more than one direction due to these multipath effects.

20 An additional problem is that the direction in which a signal is to be transmitted by the BTS to the mobile station is determined on the basis of the uplink signals received by the BTS from the mobile station. However, the frequencies of the downlink signals transmitted from the mobile station to the BTS are different from the frequencies used for the signals transmitted by the BTS to the mobile station. The difference in the frequencies used in the uplink and downlink signals means that the behaviour of the channel in the uplink direction may be different from the behaviour of the channel in the downlink direction. Thus the optimum direction determined for the uplink signals will not always be the optimum direction for the downlink signals.

35 It is therefore an aim of certain embodiments of the present invention to address these difficulties.

40 According to a first aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method of directional radio communication between a first station and a second station, said method comprising the steps of:

 receiving at said first station a first signal transmitted

5 from said second station, said first signal being receivable from a plurality of different directions;

determining a principal beam direction from which said first signal is received by said first station;

10 defining at the first station a plurality of beam directions for transmitting a radiation beam, wherein each of said beam directions is selectable; and

selecting at said first station said determined principal beam direction and at least one other auxiliary beam direction, said at least one auxiliary beam direction being adjacent to said
15 determined principal beam direction and transmitting a second signal from said first station to said second station in said selected beam directions..

By using this method, the probability that the signal
20 transmitted by the first station will be received by the second station is increased. As the strength of the second signal transmitted by the second station in the auxiliary direction is dependent on a parameter of the first signal received in that direction, it is possible, for example, if a relatively strong
25 signal is received by the second station in the at least one auxiliary direction to transmit a relative strong signal to the first station in the at least one auxiliary direction.

In practice, the first signal may be received by the first
30 station from a plurality of directions. Only one of those directions is selected as the determined principal direction. The determined principal direction may be selected in a number of different ways. For example, the determined principal direction may be selected as being the direction from which the
35 first signal is received by the first station with the greatest energy or strength. Alternatively, the determined principal direction may be selected as being the direction from which the first signal is first received by the first station. This corresponds to the signal having followed the shortest path,
40 which may be the line of sight path.

5 In one embodiment of the present invention, the first signal includes a known data sequence and the method further comprises the steps of correlating the received data signals with the known data sequence in order to obtain the channel impulse response. In one preferred embodiment the received data signals are
10 correlated with a locally generated replica of the known data sequence. The channel impulse response is used to determine which direction is to be the principal direction. For example, the channel impulse response may be determined for each of the channels corresponding to different directions from which the
15 first signal might have been received. The channel impulse response thus received is a measure of the available amount of the desired signal received from the first station. Some parameters of the channel impulse response of each channel may be compared with one another in order to ascertain which of the
20 directions provides the first signal with maximum energy or the minimum delay. The signal with the minimum delay is the signal first received by the first station.

 The at least one auxiliary direction may comprise the
25 directions on either side of the determined principal direction.

 Preferably, the strength of the said second signal in said at least one auxiliary direction is less than or equal to the strength of the second signal in the determined principal
30 direction.

 Preferably, said method comprises the step of defining at the first station a plurality of beam directions for transmitting a radiation beam, wherein each of said beam directions is
35 individually selectable. The transmission power for each of the beam directions may be individually determinable, wherein the transmission power of the beam in the or each auxiliary direction is less than the transmission power in the direction of the principal beam.

40

 In one embodiment of the present invention, the ratio of the

5 strength of the second signal in said at least one auxiliary
direction to the strength of the second signal in said determined
principal direction is proportional to the ratio of the strength
of the first signal received by the first station from said at
least one auxiliary direction to the strength of the first signal
10 received by the first station in said determined principal
direction. Preferably, these two ratios are equal.

Preferably, if the strength of the first signal received in
said at least one auxiliary direction is very much less than the
15 strength of the first signal received in the direction of the
determined principal direction, then said second signal is
transmitted from the first station to the second station only in
said determined principal direction. However, if the strength
of the first signal received in said determined principal
20 direction and said at least one auxiliary direction are
substantially the same, then the first station is arranged to
transmit that second signal in the determined principal direction
and in said at least one auxiliary direction at substantially the
same signal strength. Thus, when it is determined that the first
25 signal is mostly received from the determined principal
direction, then the second signal is only transmitted in that
direction. However, if it is determined that the first signal
is received with approximately the same strength from two or more
directions, then the second signal will be transmitted in those
30 two or more directions with substantially the same strength.
There will of course be situations between these two limit cases
in which the strength of the second signal in said at least one
auxiliary direction will be smaller than the strength of the
second signal in the determined principal direction.

35

Preferably the strength of the second signal transmitted by
the first station in at least one of said determined principal
direction and the at least one auxiliary direction is dependent
on the strength of first signal received by the first station in
40 the respective directions. The strength of the second signal in
at least one of the determined principal direction and said at

5 least one auxiliary direction may be dependent on the average
strength of a plurality of preceding signals received at the
first station from the second station. In one preferred
embodiment, the strength of the second signal in one of said
determined principal direction and said at least one auxiliary
10 direction is dependent on the strength of said first signal
received in the respective direction and the strength of the
second signal in the other of said determined principal direction
and said at least one auxiliary direction is dependent on the
average strength of a plurality of preceding signals received at
15 said first station from said second station in the respective
direction. It is preferred that the strength of the second
signal in the determined principal direction be based on the
strength of the first signal whilst the strength of the second
signal in the at least one auxiliary direction be determined on
20 the basis of the average strength of a plurality of preceding
signals received from the second station. Thus, the power in the
principal direction could be updated on every received signal to
rapidly try to follow channel changes affecting the path between
the first and second stations. In contrast the power in the at
25 least one auxiliary direction may respond slowly to changes to
try to increase the level of signal received by the second
station. This may lead to an increased probability that a signal
from the first station will be received by the second station.

30 A beam in said the or one of the at least one auxiliary
direction may overlap a beam defined in the determined principal
beam direction. In one proposal, the or one of the at least one
auxiliary beam will overlap up to half of the angular spread of
the determined principal beam.

35

Preferably, the method includes the step of determining if
the distance of the second station from the first station is
below a predetermined value, and if so then the second signal
transmitted from said first station to said second station is
40 transmitted with a relatively wide angular spread. In
particular, the total angular spread achieved is preferably

5 greater than that achieved when the distance between the first and second stations is above the predetermined value and the principal direction and at least one other auxiliary direction are used for transmitting said signal.

10 According to a second aspect of the present invention, a first station for directional radio communication with a second mobile station, said apparatus comprising:

receiver means for receiving a first signal transmitted by said second station, said first signal being receivable from a plurality of different directions;

15 determining means for determining the principal direction from which said first signal is received;

transmitter means for transmitting a second signal from the first station to the second station, said transmitter means being arranged to transmit a radiation beam in a plurality of beam directions, wherein each of said beam directions is selectable; and

20 control means for controlling said transmitter means, wherein said control means is arranged to control the said transmitter means to transmit said second signal to said station in the determined principal beam direction and in at least one auxiliary beam direction, said at least one auxiliary direction being adjacent to the determined principal direction.

30 The receiver means and the transmitter means may comprise an antenna array which is arranged to provide a plurality of signal beams in a plurality of different directions. The antenna array may comprise a phased antenna array or may comprise a plurality of separate antenna elements each of which is arranged to provide a beam in a defined direction. Two separate arrays may be provided, one to receive signals and the other transmit signals. Alternatively a single array may be provided both to receive and to transmit signals.

40 Preferably, the control means is arranged to determine the power levels for said signal in the determined beam direction and

5 at least one other beam direction based on the relative energy levels of the first signal received in said determined beam direction and said at least one auxiliary direction. The relative energy levels may be determined by said control means which correlates at least a portion of the received first signal
10 with a known version of that signal or a portion thereof. As will be appreciated, the first signal may comprise or include a training sequence which is a known sequence of data which is correlated with a reference version of that training sequence which is not distorted in order to determine the channel impulse
15 response. This information may be used to determine the relative power levels and may be used to determine the principal direction.

The transmitter means may be arranged to provide a radiation
20 beam in a plurality of beam directions, wherein each of the beam directions is individually selectable.

Preferably, transmission power for each of the beam directions is individually determinable, wherein the transmission
25 power of the beam in the or each auxiliary direction is less than the transmission power in the principal beam direction.

The present invention is particularly applicable to cellular communication networks. In such networks, the first station may
30 be a base transceiver station whilst the second station is a mobile station. However, it is appreciated that embodiments of the invention may be applicable to any other type of radio communication network such as PCN (Private Communication Networks) or the like.

35 For a better understanding of the present invention and as to how the same may be carried into effect, reference will now be made by way of example to the accompanying drawings in which:

40 Figure 1 shows a schematic view of a base transceiver station (BTS) and its associated cell sectors;

5 Figure 2 shows a simplified representation of an antenna array and the base transceiver station;

 Figure 3 shows the fixed beam pattern provided by the antenna array of Figure 2;

10 Figure 4 shows a schematic view of the digital signal processor of Figure 2; and

 Figure 5 illustrates the channel impulse response for four channels, out of the eight channels.

15 Reference will first be made to Figure 1 in which three cell sectors 2 defining a cell 3 of a cellular mobile telephone network are shown. The three cell sectors 2 are served respective base transceiver stations (BTS) 4. Three separate base transceiver stations 4 are provided at the same location. Each BTS 4 has a transceiver which transmits and receives signals
20 to and from a respective one of the three cell sectors 2. Thus, one dedicated base transceiver station is provided for each cell sector 2. Each BTS 4 is thus able to communicate with mobile stations (MS) such as mobile telephones which are located in respective cell sectors 2.

25 The present embodiment is described in the context of a GSM (Global System for Mobile Communications) network. In the GSM system, a frequency/time division multiple access F/TDMA system is used. Data is transmitted between the BTS 4 and the MS in
30 bursts. The data bursts include a training sequence which is a known sequence of data. The purpose of the training sequence will be described hereinafter. Each data burst is transmitted in a given frequency band in a predetermined time slot in that frequency band. The use of a directional antenna array allows
35 space division multiple access also to be achieved. Thus, in embodiments of the present invention, each data burst will be transmitted in a given frequency band, in a given time slot, and in a given direction. An associated channel can be defined for a given data burst transmitted in the given frequency, in the
40 given time slot, and in the given direction. As will be discussed in more detail hereinafter, in some embodiments of the

5 present invention, the same data burst is transmitted in the same frequency band, in the same time slot but in two different directions.

10 Figure 2 shows a schematic view of one antenna array 6 of one BTS 4 which acts as a transceiver. It should be appreciated that the array 6 shown in Figure 2 only serves one of the three cell sectors 2 shown in Figure 1. Another two antenna arrays 6 are provided to serve the other two cell sectors 2. The antenna array 6 has eight antenna elements $a_1 \dots a_8$. The elements $a_1 \dots a_8$ are arranged to have a spacing of a half wavelength between each antenna element $a_1 \dots a_8$ and are arranged in a horizontal row in a straight line. Each antenna element $a_1 \dots a_8$ is arranged to transmit and receive signals and can have any suitable construction. Each antenna element $a_1 \dots a_8$ may be a dipole antenna, a patch antenna or any other suitable antenna. The 20 eight antenna elements $a_1 \dots a_8$ together define a phased array antenna 6.

25 As is known, each antenna element $a_1 \dots a_8$ of the phased array antenna 6 is supplied with the same signal to be transmitted to a mobile station MS. However, the phases of the signals supplied to the respective antenna elements $a_1 \dots a_8$ are shifted with respect to each other. The differences in the phase relationship between the signals supplied to the respective antenna elements $a_1 \dots a_8$ gives rise to a directional radiation pattern. Thus, a signal from the BTS 4 may only be transmitted in certain directions in the cell sector 2 associated with the array 6. The directional radiation pattern achieved by the array 6 is a consequence of constructive and destructive interference 30 which arises between the signals which are phase shifted with respect to each other and transmitted by each antenna element $a_1 \dots a_8$. In this regard, reference is made to Figure 3 which illustrates the directional radiation pattern which is achieved with the antenna array 6. The antenna array 6 can be controlled to provide a beam $b_1 \dots b_8$ in any one of the eight directions 40 illustrated in Figure 3. For example, the antenna array 6 could

5 be controlled to transmit a signal to a MS only in the direction of beam b_5 or only in the direction of beam b_6 . As will be discussed in further detail hereinafter, it is possible also to control the antenna array 6 to transmit a signal in more than one beam direction at the same time. For example, a signal may be
10 transmitted in the two directions defined by beam b_5 and beam b_6 . Figure 3 is only a schematic representation of the eight possible beam directions which can be achieved with the antenna array 6. In practice, however, there will in fact be an overlap between adjacent beams to ensure that all of the cell sector 2
15 is served by the antenna array 6.

The relative phase of the signal provided at each antenna element $a_1 \dots a_8$ is controlled by Butler matrix circuitry 8 so that a signal can be transmitted in the desired beam direction or directions. The Butler matrix circuitry 8 thus provides a
20 phase shifting function. The Butler matrix circuitry 8 has eight inputs 10a-h from the BTS 4 and eight outputs, one to each antenna element $a_1 \dots a_8$. The signals received by the respective inputs 10a-h comprise the data bursts to be transmitted. Each
25 of the eight inputs 10a-h represents the beam direction in which a given data burst could be transmitted. For example, when the Butler matrix circuitry 8 receives a signal on the first input 10a, the Butler matrix circuitry 8 applies the signal provided on input 10a to each of the antenna elements $a_1 \dots a_8$ with the
30 required phase differences to cause beam b_1 to be produced so that the data burst is transmitted in the direction of beam b_1 . Likewise, a signal provided on input 10b causes a beam in the direction of beam b_2 to be produced and so on.

35 As already discussed, the antenna elements $a_1 \dots a_8$ of the antenna array 6 receive signals from a MS as well as transmit signals to a MS. A signal transmitted by a MS will generally be received by each of the eight antenna elements $a_1 \dots a_8$. However, there will be a phase difference between each of the
40 signals received by the respective antenna elements $a_1 \dots a_8$. The Butler matrix circuitry 8 is therefore able to determine from

5 the relative phases of the signals received by the respective antenna elements a_1, \dots, a_8 , the beam direction from which the signal has been received. The Butler matrix circuitry 8 thus has eight inputs, one from each of the antenna elements a_1, \dots, a_8 , for the signal received by each antenna element. The Butler matrix
10 circuitry 8 also has eight outputs 14a-h. Each of the outputs 14a to 14h corresponds to a particular beam direction from which a given data burst could be received. For example, if the antenna array 6 receives a signal from a MS from the direction of beam b_1 , then the Butler matrix circuitry 8 will output the
15 received signal on output 14a. A received signal from the direction of beam b_2 will cause the received signal to be output from the Butler matrix circuitry 8 on output 14b and so on. In summary, the Butler matrix circuitry 8 will receive on the antenna elements a_1, \dots, a_8 , eight versions of the same signal
20 which are phase shifted with respect to one another. From the relative phase shifts, the Butler matrix circuitry 8 determines the direction from which the received signal has been received and outputs a signal on a given output 14a-h in dependence on the direction from which the signal has been received.

25

It should be appreciated that in some environments, a single signal or data burst from a MS may appear to come from more than one beam direction due to reflection of the signal whilst it travels between the MS and the BTS 4, provided that the
30 reflections have a relatively wide angular spread. The Butler matrix circuitry 8 will provide a signal on each output 14a-h corresponding to each of the beam directions from which a given signal or data burst appears to come. Thus, the same data burst may be provided on more than one output 14a-h of the Butler
35 matrix circuitry 8. However, the signals on the respective outputs 14a-h may be time delayed with respect to each other.

Each output 14a-h of the Butler matrix circuitry 8 is connected to the input of a respective amplifier 16 which
40 amplifies the received signal. One amplifier 16 is provided for each output 14a-h of the Butler matrix circuitry 8. The

5 amplified signal is then processed by a respective processor 18 which manipulates the amplified signal to reduce the frequency of the received signal to the baseband frequency so that the signal can be processed by the BTS 4. To achieve this, the processor 18 removes the carrier frequency component from the
10 input signal. Again, one processor 18 is provided for each output 14a-h of the Butler matrix circuitry 8. The received signal, which is in analogue form, is then converted into a digital signal by an analogue to digital (A/D) converter 20. Eight A/D converters 20 are provided, one for each output 14a-h
15 of the Butler matrix circuitry 8. The digital signal is then input to a digital signal processor 21 via a respective input 19a-h for further processing.

The digital signal processor 21 also has eight outputs 22a-h, each of which outputs a digital signal which represents the signal which is to be transmitted to a given MS. The output 22a-h selected represents the beam direction in which the signal is to be transmitted. That digital signal is converted to an analogue signal by a digital to analogue (D/A) converter 23. One
20 digital to analogue converter 23 is provided for each output 22a-h of the digital signal processor 21. The analogue signal is then processed by processor 24 which is a modulator which modulates onto the carrier frequency the analogue signal to be transmitted. Prior to the processing of the signal by the
25 processor 24, the signal is at the baseband frequency. The resulting signal is then amplified by an amplifier 26 and passed to the respective input 10a-h of the Butler matrix circuitry 8. A processor 24 and an amplifier 26 are provided for each output 22a-h of the digital signal processor 21.

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Reference will now be made to Figure 4 which schematically illustrates the digital signal processor 21. It should be appreciated that the various blocks illustrated in Figure 4 do not necessarily correspond to separate elements of an actual
40 digital signal processor 21 embodying the present invention. In particular, the various blocks illustrated in Figure 4 correspond

5 to various functions carried out by the digital signal processor 21. In one embodiment of the present invention, the digital signal processor 21 is at least partially implemented in integrated circuitry and several functions may be carried out by the same element.

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Each signal received by the digital signal processor 21 on the respective inputs 19a-h is input to a respective channel impulse response (CIR) estimator block 30. The CIR estimator block 30 includes memory capacity in which the estimated channel impulse response is stored. The CIR estimator block also includes memory capacity for temporarily storing the received signal. The channel impulse response estimator block 30 is arranged to estimate the channel impulse response of the channel of the respective input 19a-h. As already discussed an associated channel can be defined for the given data burst transmitted in the selected frequency band, the allocated time slot and the beam direction from which the signal is received. The beam direction from which a signal is received is ascertained by the Butler matrix circuitry 8 so that a signal received at input 19a of the digital signal processor represents mainly the signal that has been received from the direction of beam b_1 and so on. It should be appreciated that the signal received at a given input may also include the side lobes of the signal received on, for example, adjacent inputs.

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Each data burst which is transmitted from a mobile station MS to the BTS 4 includes a training sequence TS. However, the training sequence TS_{RX} which is received by the BTS 4 is affected due to noise and also due to multipath effects which leads to interference between adjacent bits of the training sequence. This latter interference is known as intersymbol interference. TS_{RX} is also affected by interference from other mobile stations, for example mobile stations located in other cells or cell sectors using the same frequency which may cause co-channel interference. As will be appreciated, a given signal from the MS may follow more than one path to reach the BTS and more than one

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5 version of the given signal may be detected by the antenna array
6 from a given direction. The training sequence TS_{RX} which is
received from input 19a is cross correlated by the CIR estimator
block 30 with a reference training sequence TS_{REF} stored in a data
store 32. The reference training sequence TS_{REF} is the same as
10 the training sequence which is initially transmitted by the
mobile station. In practice the received training sequence TS_{RX}
is a signal modulated onto a carrier frequency while the
reference training sequence TS_{REF} is stored as a bit sequence in
the data store 32. Accordingly, before the cross-correlation is
15 carried out, the stored reference training sequence is similarly
modulated. In other words the distorted training sequence
received by the BTS 4 is correlated with the undistorted version
of the training sequence. In an alternative embodiment of the
invention, the received training sequence is demodulated prior
20 to its correlation with the reference training sequence. In this
case, the reference training sequence would again have the same
form as the receiving training sequence. In other words, the
reference training sequence is not modulated.

25 The reference training sequence TS_{REF} and the received
training sequence TS_{RX} each are of length L corresponding to L
bits of data and may for example be 26 bits. The exact location
of the received training sequence TS_{RX} within the allocated time
slot may be uncertain. This is because the distance of the
30 mobile station MS from the BTS 4 will influence the position of
the data burst sent by the MS within the allotted time slot. For
example, if a mobile station MS is relatively far from the BTS
4, the training sequence may occur later in the allotted time
slot as compared to the situation where the mobile station MS is
35 close to the BTS 4.

To take into account the uncertainty of the position of the
received training sequence TS_{RX} within the allotted time slot,
the received training sequence TS_{RX} is correlated with the
40 reference training sequence TS_{REF} n times. Typically, n may be
7 or 9. It is preferred that n be an odd number. The n

5 correlations will typically be on either side of the maximum
obtained correlation. The relative position of the received
training sequence TS_{RX} with respect to the reference training
sequence TS_{REF} is shifted by one position between each successive
correlation. Each position is equivalent to one bit in the
10 training sequence and represents one delay segment. Each single
correlation of the received training sequence TS_{RX} with the
reference training sequence TS_{REF} gives rise to a tap which is
representative of the channel impulse response for that
correlation. The n separate correlations gives rise to a tap
15 sequence having n values.

Reference is now made to Figure 5 which shows the channel
impulse response for four of the eight possible channels
corresponding to the eight spacial directions. In other words,
20 Figure 5 shows the channel impulse response for four channels
corresponding to a given data burst received in four of the eight
beam directions from the mobile station, the data burst being in
a given frequency band and in a given time slot. The x axis of
each of the graphs is a measure of time delay whilst the y axis
25 is a measure of relative power. Each of the lines (or taps)
marked on the graph represents the multipath signal received
corresponding to a given correlation delay. Each graph will have
 n lines or taps, with one tap corresponding to each correlation.

30 From the estimated channel impulse response, it is possible
to determine the location of the training sequence within the
allotted time slot. The largest tap values will be obtained when
the best correlation between the received training sequence TS_{RX}
and the reference training sequence TS_{REF} is achieved.

35

The CIR estimator block 30 also determines for each channel
the five (or any other suitable number) consecutive taps which
give the maximum energy. The maximum energy for a given channel
is calculated as follows:

40

5

$$E = \sum_{j=1}^5 (h_j)^2 \quad (I)$$

10

where h represents the tap amplitude resulting from a cross correlation of the reference training sequence TS_{REF} with the received training sequence TS_{RX} . The CIR estimator block 30 estimates the maximum energy for a given channel by using a sliding window technique. In other words, the CIR estimator block 30 considers each set of five adjacent values and calculates the energy from those five values. The five adjacent values giving the maximum energy are selected as representative of the impulse response of that channel.

20

The energy can be regarded as being a measure of the strength of the desired signal from a given MS received by the BTS 4 from a given direction. This process is carried out for each of the eight channels which represent the eight different directions from which the same data burst could be received. The signal which is received with the maximum energy has followed a path which provides the minimum attenuation of that signal.

25

An analysis block 34 is provided which stores the maximum energy calculated by the CIR estimator block 30 for the respective channel for the five adjacent values selected by the CIR estimator block as being representative of the channel impulse response. The analysis block 34 may also analyse the channel impulse responses determined by the CIR estimator block 30 to ascertain the minimum delay. The delay is a measure of the position of the received training sequence TS_{RX} in the allotted time slot and hence is a relative measure of the distance travelled by a signal between the mobile station and the BTS 4. The channel with the minimum delay has the signal which has travelled the shortest distance. This shortest distance may in certain cases represent the line of sight path between the mobile station MS and the BTS 4.

35

40

5 The analysis block 34 is arranged to determine the position
of the beginning of the window determining the five values
providing the maximum energy. The time delay is then determined
based on the time between a reference point and the beginning of
10 the window. That reference point may be the common time when all
received training sequences in each branch start to be
correlated, the time corresponding to the earliest window edge
of all the branches or a similar common point. In order to
accurately compare the various delays of the different channels,
15 a common timing scale is adopted which relies on the
synchronisation signal provided by the BTS 4 in order to control
the TDMA mode of operation. In other words, the position of the
received training sequence TS_{RX} in the allotted time slot is a
measure of the time delay. It should be appreciated that in
20 known GSM systems, the delay for a given channel is calculated
in order to provide timing advance information. Timing advance
information is used to ensure that a signal transmitted by the
mobile station to the BTS falls within its allotted time slot.
The timing advance information can be determined based on the
25 calculated relative delay and the current timing advance
information. If the mobile station MS is far from the base
station, then the MS will be instructed by the BTS to send its
data burst earlier than if the mobile station MS is close to the
BTS.

30 The results of the analysis carried out by each of the
analysis blocks 34 are input to a comparison block 36. The
comparison block 34 compares the maximum energy determined for
each channel and may also compare the determined delay for each
channel. The comparison block 36 ascertains which channel has
35 the maximum energy for a given data burst in a given frequency
band in a given time slot. This means that the beam direction
from which the strongest version of a given data burst is
received can be ascertained. This direction is the principal
beam direction which will be used by the BTS to transmit a signal
40 to the MS. The comparison block 36 may also ascertain which of
the channels has a minimum delay. In other words, the channel

5 having the data burst which has followed the shortest path can also be ascertained. This beam direction may alternatively be selected as the determined principal beam direction by comparison block 36.

10 The comparison block 34 thus selects the beam direction from which the strongest version of a given data burst is received from the mobile station, this being the principal beam. The comparison block then selects the beam on either side of the principal beam, these two further beams being the auxiliary
15 beams. For example, if beam b_4 is selected as the principal beam, the two auxiliary beams will be beams b_3 and b_5 .

The comparison block 36 also determines the power level for the principal beam. The power level of principal beam can be
20 selected in a number of different ways. For example where the delay is relatively small, a relatively low power is selected whilst if the delay is relatively long, the power may be selected to be relatively large. The determining of the power level of the principal beam may also take into account the current timing
25 advance information used by the MS to send a signal to the BTS. Alternatively, the energy determined from the channel impulse response for the signal received from the principal beam direction may be used in the determination of the power level for the signal in the principal beam direction. These are open loop
30 methods. However, any other suitable method can be also used to determine the power level of the principal beam. For example, the power level for the signal in the principal beam direction could be determined based on a power measurement report received by the BTS for the corresponding MS. This is a closed loop
35 method.

The comparison block 36 also calculates the power level to be used with the auxiliary beams for transmitting a signal to the MS. If the principal beam is the i beam, that i th beam will have
40 a power P_i which has been selected as outlined above. The auxiliary beams will be the $i+1$ beam and the $i-1$ beam, that is

5 the two beams on either side of the principal beam. The power of the $i-1$ beam is defined as P_i/a whilst the power of the $i+1$ beam is defined as P_i/b where a and b are both greater than or equal to 1.

10 There are a number of different ways in which the values of a and b can be selected. In one embodiment, a is proportional to E_i/E_{i-1} where E_i is the energy calculated from the channel impulse response for the signal received from the MS in the i beam direction whilst E_{i-1} is the energy calculated from the
15 channel impulse response for the signal received from the mobile station in the $i-1$ beam direction. Similarly, b is proportional to E_i/E_{i+1} , E_{i+1} being the energy calculated from the channel impulse response for the signal received from the mobile station in the $i+1$ beam direction.

20

It should be appreciated that the value of E for each beam can be calculated as previously described.

25 If E_{i-1} and E_{i+1} are very much less than E_i , then a signal will be transmitted to the mobile station MS by the BTS 4 only in the direction of the principal beam. If E_{i-1} and E_{i+1} are similar to E_i , then the principal beam and the two auxiliary beams will have the same power. However, in most cases, the power of the principal beam will be greater than that of the auxiliary beams.

30

The comparison block 36 therefore provides an output to generating block 38 which indicates which beams are to be used to transmit signals from the BTS 4 to the MS and also the appropriate power level to be used with each of those beams. The
35 power levels may be absolute power levels or may only provide information on the relative power levels for the signal in the principal and auxiliary beam directions.

40 In certain embodiments, the principal beam may be the first or eighth beam ie. beam b_1 or b_8 . In those circumstances, only a single auxiliary beam would be provided.

5 In one embodiment of the present invention, a and b are
calculated based on the calculated energy for a single received
data burst from the MS in the given beam direction.
Alternatively, a and b can be calculated based on the average
10 calculated energy for N preceding bursts, where N may be any
suitable number. For example, N could be five. For the i-1
beam, the energy for each of five preceding data bursts received
in the i-1 beam direction would be calculated from the respective
channel impulse response. An average energy value would then be
15 calculated which would be used to determine a. Similarly, b
could be calculated on the basis of the N preceding bursts
received from the i+1 beam direction. In one embodiment, the
power of the principal beam i can be updated on a burst by burst
basis. In other words, the power in the principal beam is
20 determined based on the preceding signal received from the mobile
station in the direction of the principal beam. Thus, the power
of the principal beam can be updated on every burst to rapidly
try to follow changes affecting the path between the BTS and the
MS. However, the auxiliary beam power can be controlled using
25 information received over N previous bursts. Thus, the auxiliary
beams may attempt to increase the level of signal received by the
mobile station and act as diversity paths that slowly respond to
changes in the path between the BTS and the MS.

30 In one further embodiment of the present invention, a and
b have predetermined fixed values which fix the power levels of
the auxiliary beams at a predetermined percentage of the power
level of the principal beam.

35 The above described embodiment is particularly appropriate
for those situations where the mobile station is located
relatively far from the BTS that is greater than a critical
distance. This critical radius is dependent on the environment
of each individual cell that may typically be around 0.5 to 1 km.
When the distance between the BTS and the MS is greater than the
40 critical distance, the bulk of the energy received from the MS
is distributed among a relatively few beam directions. In

5 particular, the energy will be mainly concentrated in one or two
beams, or possibly three beam directions. However, when the
distance between the mobile station and the BTS is less than the
critical distance, the received desired energy will appear in
10 general to be distributed among a much greater number of beams.
Accordingly, in embodiments of the present invention, the use of
the principal and auxiliary beams may only be used in those
situations where the distance between the MS and the BTS 4 is
greater than the critical distance. When the distance between
15 the MS and the BTS is less than the critical distance, the BTS
4 will transmit signals to the MS over a relatively large number
of beam directions, for example 4 or more. The power level used
when transmitting over a relatively wide angular spread will
generally be lower than the power used for the principal beam
20 when the distance between the MS and the BTS 4 is greater than
the critical distance.

Any suitable method can be used to determine whether or not
the distance between the MS and the BTS is greater than the
critical distance. In one embodiment, the comparison block 36
25 compares the channel impulse response obtained for each of the
possible directions. If most of the received energy is
distributed in three or less beam directions, then it is assumed
that the distance between the BTS and MS is greater than the
critical distance. Alternatively, if most of the received energy
30 is received from 4 or more beam directions, then it is assumed
that the distance between the MS and the BTS is less than the
critical distance.

It is also possible for the comparison block to use the
35 timing advance information in order to determine whether or not
the distance between the MS and BTS is greater or less than the
critical distance. This method is preferred in some embodiments
of the invention as it gives more accurate results than the
previously outlined method.

40

The above described embodiment uses a single analogue beam

5 former in the form of a Butler matrix. However, in one
modification to the above described embodiment, two beam formers
may be used, for example a Butler matrix and its spatial
complementary matrix. Two beam formers are complementary if they
10 generate spatially interleaved beams covering approximately the
same region. The principal beam may then be generated by one
beam former whilst the auxiliary beams may be generated by the
complementary beam former. Thus, the auxiliary beams would
substantially overlap the principal beam. The extent of overlap
15 would be very much greater than that which is achieved by two
adjacent beams generated by single beam former.

It should be appreciated that in embodiments of the present
invention, the three beams may all have different power levels.
However, in some embodiments, the power of the two auxiliary
20 beams may be selected always to have the same value.

Generating block 38 is responsible for generating the
signals which are to be output from the digital signal processor
21. The generating block 38 has an input 40 representative of
25 the speech and/or information to be transmitted to the mobile
station MS. Generating block 38 is responsible for encoding the
speech or information to be sent to the mobile station MS and
includes a training sequence and a synchronising sequence within
the signals. Block 38 is also responsible for production of the
30 modulating signals. Based on the generated signal and determined
beam direction, generating block 38 provides signals on the
respective outputs 22a-h of the digital signal processor 21. The
generating block 38 also provides an output 50 which is used to
control the amplification provided by amplifiers 24 to ensure
35 that the signals in the principal and auxiliary beam directions
have the required power levels.

The output of the channel impulse response block 30 is also
used to equalise and match the signals received from the mobile
40 station MS. In particular, the effects of intersymbol
interference resulting from multipath propagation can be removed

5 or alleviated from the received signal by the matched filter (MF) and equaliser block 42. It should be appreciated that the matched filter (MF) and equalizer block has an input (not shown) to receive the received signal from the MS. The output of each block 42 is received by recovery block 44 which is responsible for
10 recovering the speech and/or the information sent by the MS. The steps carried out by the recovery block include demodulating and decoding the signal. The recovered speech or information is output on output 48.

15 It should be appreciated that whilst the above described embodiment has been implemented in a GSM cellular communication network, it is possible that the present invention can be used with other digital cellular communication networks as well as analogue cellular networks. The above described embodiment uses
20 a phased array having eight elements. It is of course possible for the array to have any number of elements. Alternatively, the phased array could be replaced by discrete directional antennae each of which radiates a beam in a given direction. The Butler matrix circuitry can be replaced by any other suitable phase
25 shifting circuitry, where such circuitry is required. The Butler matrix circuitry is an analogue beam former. It is of course possible to use a digital beam former DBF or any other suitable type of analogue beam former. The array may be controlled to produce more than eight beams, even if only eight elements are
30 provided, depending on the signals supplied to those elements.

It is also possible for a plurality of phased arrays to be provided. The phased arrays may provide a different number of beams. When a wide angular spread is required, the array having
35 the lower number of elements is used and when a relatively narrow beam is required, the array having the larger number of elements is used.

As will be appreciated, the above embodiment has been
40 described as providing eight outputs from the Butler matrix circuitry. It should be appreciated that in practice a number

5 of different channels will be output on each output of the Butler
matrix at the same time. Those channels may be different
frequency bands. The channels for different time slots will also
be provided on the respective outputs. Whilst individual
10 amplifiers, processors, analogue to digital converters and
digital to analogue converters have been shown, these in practice
may be each provided by a single element which has a plurality
of inputs and outputs.

15 It should be appreciated that embodiments of the present
invention have applications other than just in cellular
communication networks. For example, embodiments of the present
invention may be used in any environment which requires
directional radio communication. For example, this technique may
be used in PMR (Private Radio Networks) or the like.

5

CLAIMS

10

1. A method of directional radio communication between a first station and a second station, said method comprising the steps of:

receiving at said first station a first signal transmitted from said second station, said first signal being receivable from a plurality of different directions;

15

determining a principal beam direction from which said first signal is received by said first station;

defining at the first station a plurality of beam directions for transmitting a radiation beam, wherein each of said beam directions is selectable; and

20

selecting at said first station said determined principal beam direction and at least one other auxiliary beam direction, said at least one auxiliary beam direction being adjacent to said determined principal beam direction and transmitting a second signal from said first station to said second station in said selected beam directions.

25

2. A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the strength of said signal transmitted in said at least one auxiliary beam direction is determined in dependence on a parameter of the first signal received in said at least one auxiliary direction.

30

3. A method as claimed in claim 2, wherein at least one auxiliary direction comprises the beam directions on either side of the determined principal direction.

35

4. A method as claimed in claim 1, 2 or 3, wherein the direction from which the strongest version of the first signal is received is determined to be said principal direction.

40

5. A method as claimed in claim 1, 2 or 3, wherein the direction from which a version of first signal is first received is determined to be the principal direction.

5

6. A method as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein the strength of the second signal transmitted in said at least one auxiliary direction is less than or equal to the strength of the second signal transmitted in said determined principal direction.

10

7. A method as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein the ratio of the strength of the second signal transmitted in said at least one auxiliary direction to the strength of the second signal transmitted in said determined principal direction is proportional to the ratio of the strength of the first signal received by said first station from said at least one auxiliary direction to the strength of the first signal received by the first station in said determined principal direction.

15

20

8. A method as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein if the strength of the first signal received in said at least one other auxiliary direction is very much smaller than the strength of the first signal received in the determined principal direction, then said second signal transmitted from said first station to said second station is only transmitted in said determined principal direction.

25

30

9. A method as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein if the strength of the first signal received in said determined principal direction and in said at least one auxiliary direction are substantially the same, then the first station is arranged to transmit the second signal in said determined principal direction and in at least one other auxiliary direction at substantially the same signal strength.

35

10. A method as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein the strength of the second signal transmitted by the first station in at least one of said determined principal direction and the at least one auxiliary direction is dependent on the strength of

40

5 the first signal received by said first station in the corresponding direction.

10 11. A method as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein the strength of the second signal in at least one of said determined principal direction and said at least one auxiliary direction is dependent on the average strength of a plurality of preceding signals received by first station from said second station in the corresponding direction.

15 12. A method as claimed in any preceding claim, including the step of determining if the distance between the second station and the first station is below a predetermined value, and if so then the second signal transmitted from said first station to said second station is transmitted with a relatively wide angular spread.

20 13. A method as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein said first station is a base transceiver station in a cellular network system.

25 14. A method as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein said second station is a mobile station.

30 15. A method as claimed in any preceding claim when appended to claim 2, wherein the transmission power for each of said beam directions is individually determinable, wherein the transmission power of the beam in the or each auxiliary direction is less than the transmission power in the principal beam direction.

35 16. A first station for directional radio communication with a second mobile station, said apparatus comprising:

receiver means for receiving a first signal transmitted by said second station, said first signal being receivable from a plurality of different directions;

40 determining means for determining the principal direction from which said first signal is received;

5 transmitter means for transmitting a second signal from the first station to the second station, said transmitter means being arranged to transmit a radiation beam in a plurality of beam directions, wherein each of said beam directions is selectable; and

10 control means for controlling said transmitter means, wherein said control means is arranged to control the said transmitter means to transmit said second signal to said second station in the determined principal beam direction and in at least one auxiliary beam direction, said at least one auxiliary
15 direction being adjacent to the determined principal direction.

17. A first station as claimed in claim 16, wherein said receiver means and said transmitter means comprise an antenna array which is arranged to provide a plurality of signal beams
20 in a plurality of different directions.

18. A first station as claimed in claim 16 or 17, wherein the control means is arranged to select the strength of said second signal in said auxiliary direction in dependence on a parameter
25 of the first signal received in said at least one auxiliary direction.

19. A first station as claimed in claim 16, 17 or 18, wherein said controller controls the transmitter means so that the
30 transmission power of the beam in the or each auxiliary direction is less than the transmission power in the principal beam direction.

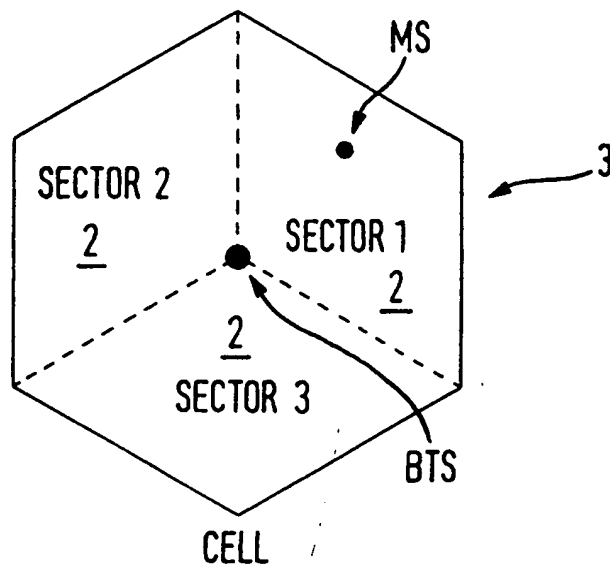


FIG. 1

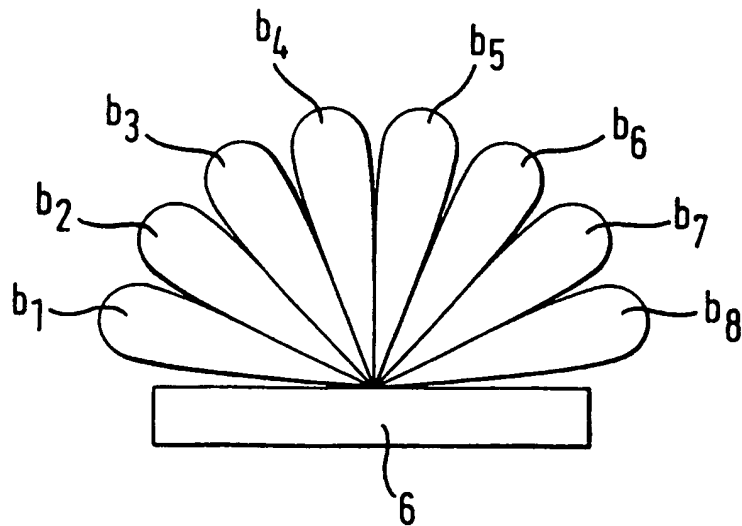


FIG. 3

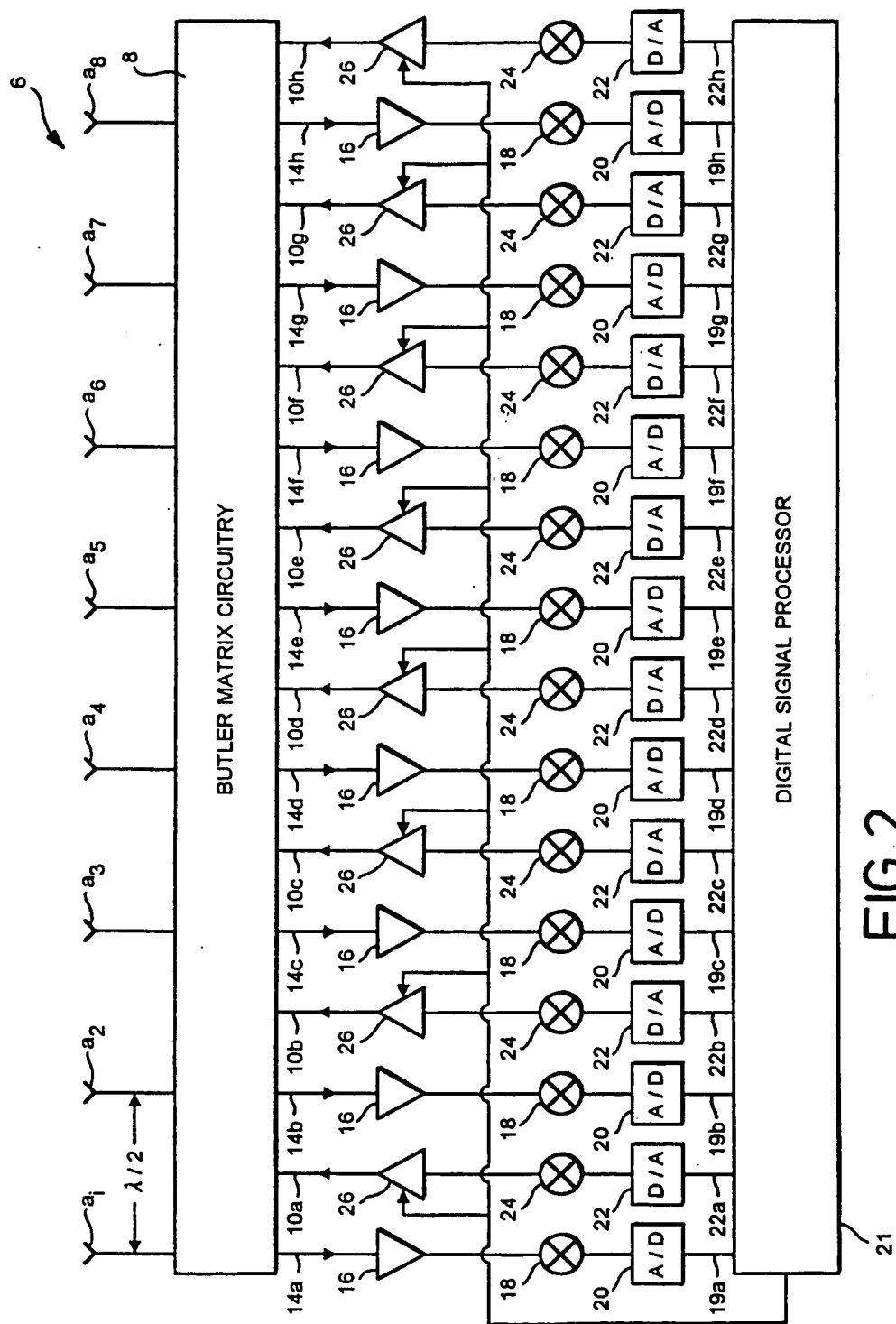
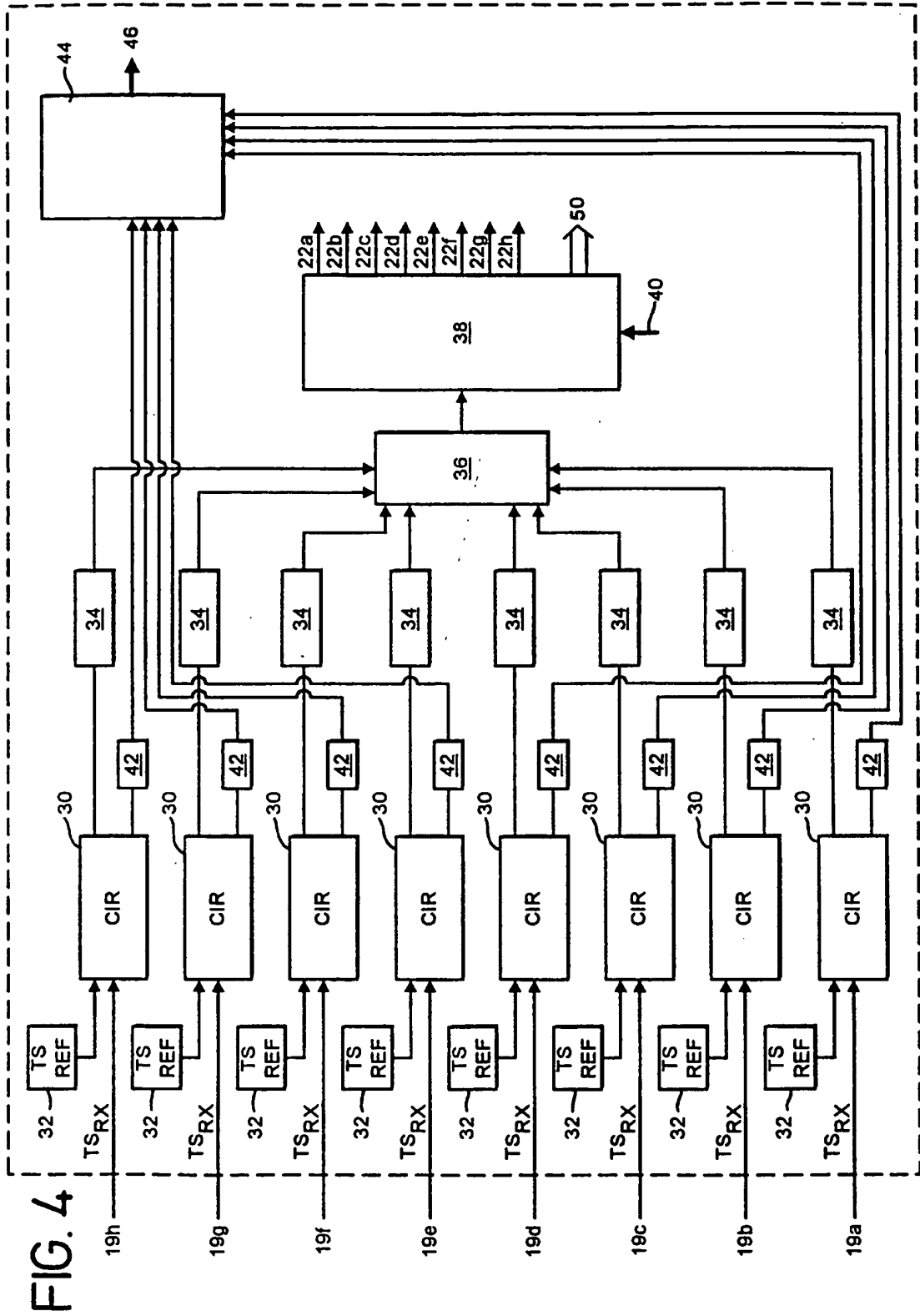


FIG. 2



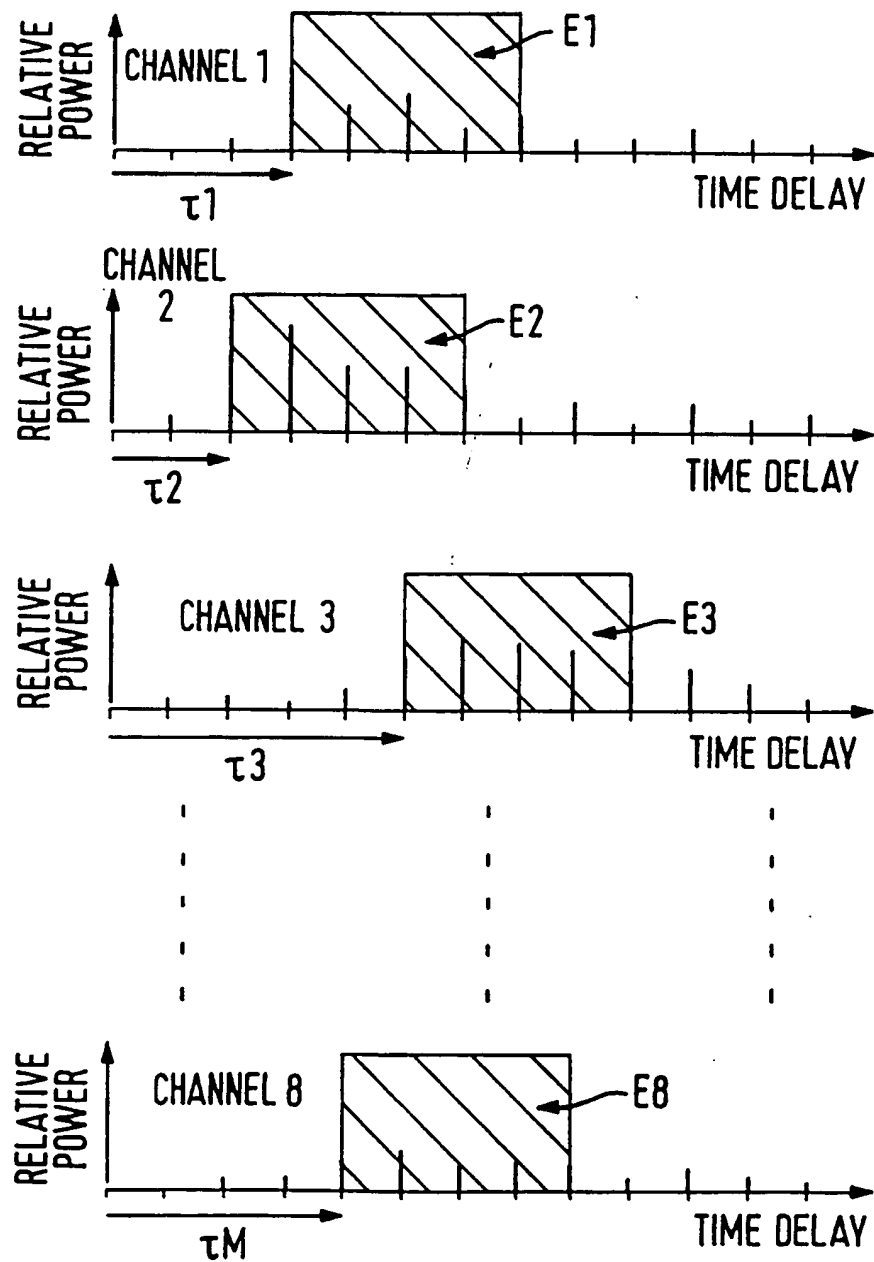


FIG. 5

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/EP 97/00664

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 H04Q7/36 H04B7/005

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 H04Q H04B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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X	EP 0 647 978 A (NORTHERN TELECOM LTD) 12 April 1995 see column 8, line 2-48 see column 10, line 35 - column 12, line 30 see column 13, line 38 - column 15, line 26	1-4,8,9, 13,14, 16-18
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☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
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- "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- "&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

17 March 1998

Date of mailing of the international search report

24/03/1998

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Roberti, V

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

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C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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